ENTRANCES AND EXTERIOR DOORS

for Better Built Homes

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ENTRANCES *and* EXTERIOR DOORS

For
Better Built Homes

Fourth Edition
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Curtis Companies Service Bureau
Clinton, Iowa

A door can well be likened to an old-time romance—so filled is it with mystery. Could it but speak what wonderful tales it would relate, for is it not symbolic of the most dramatic scenes in life? The coming of the bride, the christening party, the bitter end of a quarrel, the return of the prodigal, the last sad going forth—on all these the door opens and shuts with the same impartiality!

—"Door Lore," by Mary Harrod Northend.

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The Front Entrance

DURING one of the many evenings which you—like thousands of others—will spend in planning the remodeling of the old home or the building of the new, think how fortunate you are to be living in the twentieth century! You may not remember for the moment that our earliest ancestors rolled a large stone before the entrance to their rude hut to protect their children from the wild beasts of the jungle. History tells us, too, of many of the early castles surrounded by a moat over which a bridge might be lowered to admit the owner or his friends, and raised to forestall the entry of an enemy. Such entrances were provided solely for utility.

Today—the twentieth century—the friendliness of people toward each other makes such protection unnecessary. So, the illustrated pages of this book tell more than the story of good-looking entrances—they tell in reality the story of the progress of civilization. Fear of others having been removed, we can follow our inclinations and tastes. It is by the proper use of the things you like that you express your individuality and make your home different from every other that surrounds it.

During most of the planning evenings, your home has been in the dream stage, and yet you look forward with the utmost anticipation to the day when it will be a reality. When that day comes, you will find that there is much more to home-building than dreaming. Then is when necessity will compel you to consider every minute detail. One of the most important details which must be carefully thought over is that of the entrance. You will want to know:

That it will create the right appearance in your home;
That it will serve its purpose;
That each unit of the entrance is so made that you will receive from it the maximum service.

A sincere effort will be made in this book to give you information that will enable you to choose an attractive entrance—one that will not only serve its purpose but will endure. That means that you will be told not only what material each unit is made of but just how it is made.

On the subsequent pages are miniature illustrations of entrances taken from the Curtis Catalog No. 400, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Standardized." The pictures will help you in making your selection, and the descriptions will satisfy you of their worth. When you have made your selection of the entrance which best suits your fancy, you are cordially invited to call on the Curtis dealer in your town to inspect the larger illustrations of these same entrances in the Curtis Catalog. That book contains illustrations of many labor- and step-saving items of interior and exterior woodwork worthy of your close investigation.

After choosing your entrance you will need to select interior doors and trim. When you have reached that point write us for our book, "Interior Doors and Trim for Better Built Homes."

Choosing a Front Entrance

WITH each entrance will appear a list of the different units of Curtis Woodwork furnished. All of these units are manufactured and carried in standard sizes only. It is always best to purchase the complete entrance but any item will be furnished separately. In requesting information concerning the complete entrance, give the entrance number. If a door only is wanted or the door of some other entrance preferred, use the number that identifies the particular door you want. Follow this same procedure when requesting information about other units.

Entrance C-100

Entrance C-100 is essentially a Colonial design. Where the main porch is located at one end of the house, entrances like C-100 are frequently employed as the focal center of the main elevation, but may also be placed at either end.

The small projecting roof of C-100 affords protection to visitors in inclement weather. Through the sidelight and transom sash plenty of light finds its way to the vestibule or hall.

Door C-220 is made of California white pine—a soft, close-grained, weather-resisting wood. It is carried in two thicknesses —1⅜″ and 1¾″. The sidelight sash C-1084 and transom sash C-1085 are California white pine and are made 1⅜″ thick only. They are glazed with clear double-strength glass. Each sidelight contains four lights and the transom five.

Columns C-1426, used with a 7′ 0″ door are 7′ 9″ high and those for a 6′ 8″ door are necessarily 4″ shorter. They are 4⅞″ in diameter. They are built up of solid staves.

All moldings are carefully manufactured from softwood. Good design is strictly adhered to in their production.

The frame is also made from durable softwood.

ENTRANCE C-100

The units in Entrance C-100 are Door C-220; Frame C-1260; Sidelight sash C-1084; Transom sash C-1085; and Columns C-1426. Pilasters, moldings for cornice, plate boxes and hood, half-circle facia, half-circle spandrel and sidelight panels are part of frame.

Door C-220 Sizes	Sidelight Sash C-1084 Sizes	Transom Sash C-1085 Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″	10″ x 4′ 5″	2′ 8″ x 1′ 2⅛″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″	10″ x 4′ 5″	3′ 0″ x 1′ 2⅛″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″	10″ x 4′ 9″	2′ 8″ x 1′ 2⅛″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″	10″ x 4′ 9″	3′ 0″ x 1′ 2⅛″

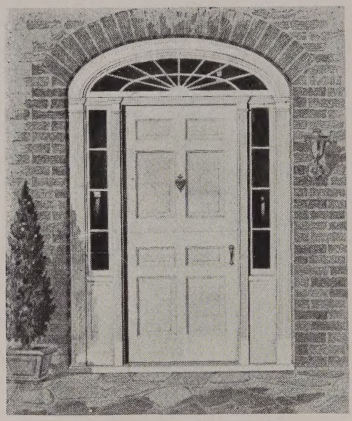
Frame C-1260

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Size from Porch Floor to Top of Key Block 2 x 4 Stud Wall
4′ 11 5⁄8″ x 8′ 5″	6′ 0″ x 8′ 11″
5′ 3 5⁄8″ x 8′ 5″	6′ 4″ x 8′ 11″
4′ 11 5⁄8″ x 8′ 9″	6′ 0″ x 9′ 3″
5′ 3 5⁄8″ x 8′ 9″	6′ 4″ x 9′ 3″

Rough and Overall Size Masonry Wall

6′ 0″ x 8′ 8″
6′ 4″ x 8′ 8″
6′ 0″ x 9′ 0″
6′ 4″ x 9′ 0″

Height porch floor to top of pediment 10′ 5¾″. This height should be maintained to preserve correct architectural detail. Distance between columns from center to center: for 2′ 8″ door, 5′ 3¼″; for 3′ 0″ door 5′ 7¼″. Porch floor for 2′8″ door is 6′ 2¼″ x 4′ 9″; for 3′ 0″ door, 6′ 6½″ x 4′ 9″.



ENTRANCE C-101

The units in Entrance C-101 are Door C-221; Frame C-1261; Sidelight sash C-1084; and Transom sash C-1086.

Door C-221 Sizes	Sidelight Sash C-1084 Sizes	Transom Sash C-1086 Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″	10″ x 4′ 5″	4′ 9″ x 1′ 3 ″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″	10″ x 4′ 5″	5′ 1″ x 1′ 5½″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″	10″ x 4′ 9″	4′ 9″ x 1′ 3 ″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″	10″ x 4′ 9″	5′ 1″ x 1′ 5½″

Frame C-1261

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size to Top of Frame 2 x 4 Stud Wall
4′ 11⅝″ x 8′ 6″	5′ 7″ x 8′ 8½″
5′ 3⅝″ x 8′ 8″	5′ 11″ x 8′ 10⅝″
4′ 11⅝″ x 8′ 10″	5′ 7″ x 9′ 0½″
5′ 3⅝″ x 9′ 0″	5′ 11″ x 9′ 2⅝″

Rough and Overall Size Masonry Wall

5′ 7″ x 8′ 8½″
5′ 11″ x 8′ 10⅝″
5′ 7″ x 9′ 0½″
5′ 11″ x 9′ 2⅝″

Each sidelight sash has four lights and there are sixteen lights in the transom.

Every dollar invested in a Curtis door buys value through and through. See pages 21 to 24, inclusive.

Entrance C-101

Although the artist has used brick to embellish the photographic reproduction of Colonial entrance C-101, it would be equally attractive in a home with a stucco, siding or shingle exterior. It seems to suggest that it be used as an entry to a center hall, but it is also very attractive when placed at the extreme end of an elevation. It may also be located under a large porch; but its appearance is so pleasing that it is frequently used as pictured.

For that reason its various units must be produced from a wood which experience has proved will withstand exposure to the elements. Door C-221 shown in the entrance is manufactured from California white pine and, although carried in two thicknesses (1⅜″ and 1¾″), the thicker door will better resist the onslaught of weather. Sidelight and transom sash are 1⅜″ thick only.

This door is cut in half—a Dutch design—and the upper and lower part can be opened separately or simultaneously. If this feature is not desired other doors may be substituted. Not the least attractive features of this entrance are the fluted pilasters and the semi-elliptical transom.

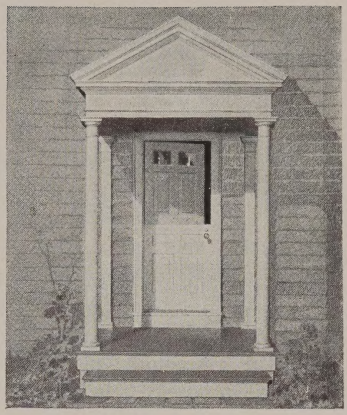
Entrance C-102

No part of the Colonial home is so attractive as the front doorway, and no type of door is more characteristic of the Colonial home than the one that embodies a little porch, such as is shown in this design.

Entrance C-102 is similar in type to C-100, but somewhat more economical. The small columns, the pilasters, and the pediment with its well-formed moldings and excellent proportions, produce a doorway of unusual beauty. Yet it is a standard design of Curtis Woodwork!

The door C-222 is a Dutch design. It is manufactured of California white pine, in two thicknesses, 1⅜" and 1¾". The thicker door will last longer and the difference in cost is so small that it is hard to justify the use of the cheaper article. If the glass panels or the two-piece door are not wanted other standard designs may be used.

The columns C-1426 are exactly like those in Entrance C-100 and vary in height with the height of the door. The moldings surrounding the hood of this entrance are furnished if the complete entrance is purchased. The pilasters and frame, like the columns, are made of softwood.



ENTRANCE C-102

The units included in Entrance C-102 are Door C-222; Frame C-1262; and Columns C-1426. Pilasters C-1425, molding for plate boxes and cornice included with frame.

Door C-222
Sizes

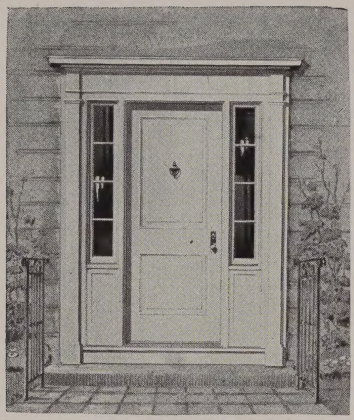
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1⅜" and 1¾"
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1⅜" and 1¾"
2' 8" x 7' 0" 1⅜" and 1¾"
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1⅜" and 1¾"

Frame C-1262
Sizes

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2' 11" x 7' 0"	3' 3" x 7' 7"
3' 3" x 7' 0"	3' 7" x 7' 7"
2' 11" x 7' 4"	3' 3" x 7' 11"
3' 3" x 7' 4"	3' 7" x 7' 11"

Projection of hood from face of casing to center of columns 4' 1⅞". Height porch floor to top of pediment 10' 5¾". This height should be maintained to preserve correct architectural detail. Distance center to center of columns for 2' 8" door, 5' 3¼"; for 3' 0" door, 5' 7¼". Porch floor for 2' 8" door, 6' 2½" x 4' 9"; for 3' 0" door, 6' 2½" x 4' 9".

For 6' 8" door, columns are 7' 5", pilasters are 7' 4"; for 7' 0" door, columns are 7' 9", pilasters, 7' 8". Size of columns, 4⅛" x 4⅛"; size of pilasters, 2⅛" x 4½".



ENTRANCE C-103

Pilasters and trim as illustrated with riser beneath sill and panels below sidelight sash are part of frame.

Units included in Entrance C-103 are Door C-223; Frame C-1263; and Sidelight sash C-1084.

Door C-223 Sizes	Sidelight Sash C-1084 Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″	10″ x 4′ 5″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″	10″ x 4′ 5″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.
2′ 8′ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″	10″ x 4′ 9″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″	10″ x 4′ 9″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.

Frame C-1263

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud and Masonry Wall
4′ 10⅝″ x 7′ 0″	6′ 0″ x 8′ 5″
5′ 2⅝″ x 7′ 0″	6′ 4″ x 8′ 5″
4′ 10⅝″ x 7′ 4″	6′ 0″ x 8′ 9″
5′ 2⅝″ x 7′ 4″	6′ 4″ x 8′ 9″

There are doors that look much like Curtis designs, which can be bought cheaper than Curtis doors; but they lack the under-surface qualities of Curtis doors, which are described on pages 21 to 24, inclusive.

Entrance C-103

This entrance depends upon simplicity of design for its appeal. It is straightforwardly and frankly the doorway to a home. The only relief from absolute plainness is found in a few well-designed moldings applied to the frame. If used without a cover or porch, the different units comprising it should be manufactured from material upon which exposure to weather will have little effect.

This is especially true of door C-223, which is carried in only one thickness, 1¾″. The Curtis Companies will not guarantee a thinner door of this design for exterior use. Large panels usually swell, shrink or check, but these are made from carefully selected California white pine and are 1 1/16″ thick. Because the casual observer does not notice the stability of the panels, thinner ones are generally used. Such may satisfy temporarily, but the wear and tear of time will prove that true economy results from the purchase of the better article.

The sidelight sash in this entrance are identical in size with those in Entrances C-100 and C-101. The frame is manufactured from softwood. If another door is preferred to the one shown, it can be substituted.

Entrance C-104

Fine detail, very simple molding, neat, fluted pilasters and dentils running across the top of the frame, are the little things that lift this entrance out of the ordinary. It is inexpensive; in fact, probably it costs much less than a plain frame with a glass door with long lights. It is not hard to imagine this little doorway set in a red brick building of either the Colonial or English type. It is also perfectly suitable for use in a house with either shingle or stucco exterior.

As in all others, the units of this entrance are sold separately. Other doors that are also suitable for this frame are pictured in Entrances C-100, C-103, C-106, C-107, C-108 and C-112. When so many combinations are possible it is easy to appreciate the value to the builder of the Curtis idea of standardization of designs and sizes.

This door, C-220, is manufactured from solid California white pine, and can be purchased in two thicknesses, 1⅜" and 1¾". Always use the heavier door if economy is measured by the service given. The frame is softwood. The entrance is well suited in both material and design for painting white.

ENTRANCE C-104

The units in Entrance C-104 are Door C-220 and Frame C-1264.

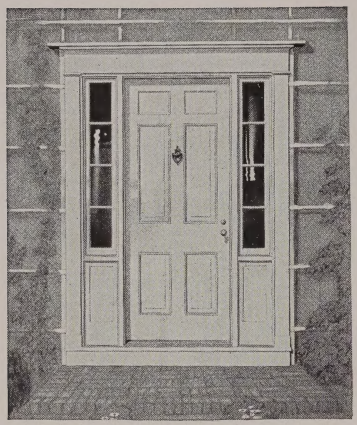
Door C-220
Sizes

2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

Frame C-1264

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud and Masonry Wall
2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″	4′ 1½″ x 8′ 5″
5′ 3″ x 7′ 0″	4′ 5½″ x 8′ 5″
2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″	4′ 1½″ x 8′ 9″
5′ 3″ x 7′ 4″	4′ 5½″ x 8′ 9″

Price is one thing; value another. The value that you cannot see on the surface in Curtis doors is described on pages 21 to 24, inclusive. The prices of Curtis Standard Designs are remarkably low, consistent with that value, because of the economies of quantity production, which standardization makes possible.



ENTRANCE C-105

The units in Entrance C-105 are Door C-220; Frame C-1265; and Sidelight Sash C-1084. Riser beneath sill and panels below sidelight sash are part of frame.

Door C-220
Sizes

2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

Sidelight Sash C-1084
Sizes

10″ x 4′ 5″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.
10″ x 4′ 5″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.
10″ x 4′ 9″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.
10″ x 4′ 9″ 1⅜″ 4 lt.

Frame C-1265

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud and Masonry Wall
4′ 9⅝″ x 7′ 0″	5′ 8″ x 8′ 0¼″
5′ 1⅝″ x 7′ 0″	6′ 0″ x 8′ 0¼″
4′ 9⅝″ x 7′ 4″	5′ 8″ x 8′ 4¼″
5′ 1⅝″ x 7′ 4″	6′ 0″ x 8′ 4¼″

Excellence in Curtis doors is more than surface deep. See pages 21 to 24, inclusive, for the details of Curtis door construction.

Entrance C-105

In the frontispiece of this book (page 2) Entrance C-105 is shown under a hood supported by latticed columns. Our book, "Porches and Exterior Woodwork for Better Built Homes," will be helpful in making selections of similar entrance porches.

To insure an harmonious effect, the 6-panel interior door C-302, which matches the exterior door in Entrance C-105, should be chosen for use in the house with this front door. Why not ask for our book, "Interior Doors and Trim for Better Built Homes"? It describes completely the character of all Curtis interior doors and trim.

There are only three units in Entrance C-105—the door C-220, the sidelight sash C-1084 and the frame C-1265. The panels below the sidelight sash are part of the frame. All of these units are manufactured from solid softwood, California white pine. The door is carried in two thicknesses, 1⅜″ and 1¾″, but standard sidelight sash are 1⅜″ thick. Interchangeability of units is possible in this as in other entrances. Although this entrance is particularly suited for the Colonial or Southern house, it may be used in the English or Western house, too.

Entrance C-106

This entrance depends entirely upon its simplicity for its beauty. It will add an artistic touch to the main elevation of a Colonial home. There is sufficient glass area in the transom and sidelight sash to light a large vestibule or hall, even though the entrance be placed under a porch or small projecting hood.

Door C-224, door transom C-1082, sidelight transoms C-1081, sidelight sash C-1083 and frame C-1266 are the units that make up this entrance. The riser beneath the sill and the panels beneath the sidelight sash are part of the frame. These parts are manufactured in the sizes listed and are carried in soft-wood only. The door can be purchased in two thicknesses, 1⅜″ or 1¾″. The sidelight and transom sash are carried in one thickness only. Notice that the sidelight sash for this entrance are three-light instead of four-light, as those appearing in Entrance C-105. To obtain the effect desired, it is always best to purchase an entrance as designed, but these sash can be used in one of an entirely different design. They or any other units may be purchased separately. If the six-panel door is preferred it can be used here.

ENTRANCE C-106

Door C-224
Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

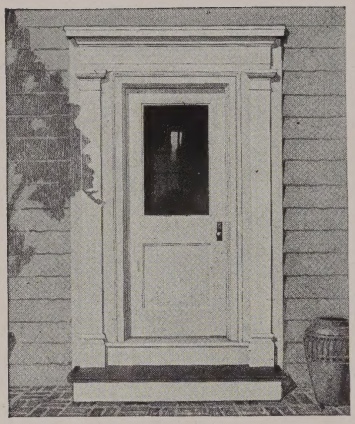
Sidelight Sash C-1083
Sizes
10″ x 3′ 11″ 1⅜″ 3 lt.
10″ x 3′ 11″ 1⅜″ 3 lt.
10″ x 4′ 3″ 1⅜″ 3 lt.
10″ x 4′ 3″ 1⅜″ 3 lt.

Transom (Door) C-1082
Sizes
2′ 8″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 2 lt.
3′ 0″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 2 lt.
2′ 8″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 2 lt.
3′ 0″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 2 lt.

Transom (Sd.Lt.) C-1081
Sizes
10″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
10″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
10″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
10″ x 9″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.

Frame C-1266

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud and Masonry Wall
4′ 9⅝″ x 7′ 10½″	5′ 8″ x 8′ 11¼″
5′ 1⅝″ x 7′ 10½″	6′ 0″ x 8′ 11¼″
4′ 9⅝″ x 8′ 2½″	5′ 8″ x 9′ 3¼″
5′ 1⅝″ x 8′ 2½″	6′ 0″ x 9′ 3¼″



ENTRANCE C-107

The units included in Entrance C-107 are Door C-225 and Frame C-1267. Riser from top of step to sill is part of frame.

Door C-225
Sizes

2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″ and 1¾″

Frame C-1267

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud and Masonry Wall
2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″	5′ 5½″ x 8′ 9⅝″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″	5′ 9½″ x 8′ 9⅝″
2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″	5′ 5½″ x 9′ 1⅝″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″	5′ 9½″ x 9′ 1⅝″

Curtis Exterior glazed doors are "back-puttied." Putty is forced between the glass and the glass rabbet and stops—water from melting frost or moisture condensation cannot seep into these spaces and cause decay of the wood.

Entrance C-107

Door C-225 in Entrance C-107 will aid materially in lighting the room into which it opens. This is true even though the entrance may be placed under the projecting roof of a large porch. These illustrations do not contain anything which obstructs the view of the door shown, so porches are not pictured in this book. The popularity of Door C-225 is so well known that it is carried as a standard design in plain oak, birch and softwood.

For exterior purposes we recommend that the door be 1¾″ thick. In oak and birch it is carried in that thickness only, but in softwood it may be purchased in standard sizes 1⅜″ thick.

The illustration pictures plain plate or clear double-strength glass. Beveled plate glass has been extensively used during the past fifteen or twenty years but the Curtis Companies do not recommend it. The bevel detracts from the strength of the plate and adds nothing of artistic value to the design; it does add to the cost.

The only other unit of this entrance, the frame, is manufactured of weather-resisting softwood.

Entrance C-108

This is so suitable for any type of house that the door illustrated, C-226, is carried in white pine, oak and birch. The illustration, as the heavy raised solid panel indicates, is of a white pine door. When the door is furnished in oak or birch it has a built-up flat panel, as described on pages 21, 22 and 23.

For beauty and lighting advantages, Entrance C-108 cannot be improved upon.

A six-, eight- or two-panel solid door may be selected from Entrances C-100, C-101, C-103, C-104 or C-106 to be placed in this frame, which is essentially a Colonial or Southern design. The door, however, is perfectly adapted to the English type of house and will look well in frame C-1271 in Entrance C-111. Here again is good evidence of the interchangeability of units and the value of the Curtis idea of the standardization of sizes and designs.

This door is a good one to use for the opening from the living room to the porch. Its large glass area then makes these two parts of the house seem closer together, yet the wooden panel at the bottom prevents passers-by from seeing the entire living room.

ENTRANCE C-108

The units included in Entrance C-108 are Door C-226 and Frame C-1268.

Door C-226
Sizes

2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

Frame C-1268

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud and Masonry Wall
2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″	3′ 9″ x 7′ 6¾″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″	4′ 1″ x 7′ 6¾″
2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″	3′ 9″ x 7′ 10¾″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″	4′ 1″ x 7′ 10¾″

It is often hard to distinguish by sight a strong, durable door, from one of less stable construction. Your best assurance of quality through and through (see pages 21 to 24, inclusive) is to be found in the Curtis trademark which is stamped on every Curtis door.

ENTRANCE C-109

The units included in Entrance C-109 are Door C-227; Frame C-1269; and Trellis C-1290. Frame includes trim as illustrated, without riser, and trellis.

Door C-227

Sizes

2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

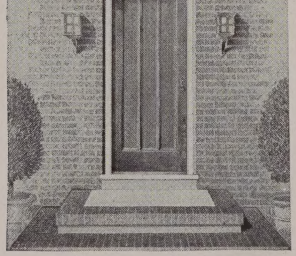
Frame C-1269

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall

2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

Trellis C-1290

Overall projection from sheathing line 1′ 11¼″. Height from floor to under side of trellis 8′ 9″. Width of trellis inside 5′ 6″.



ENTRANCE C-110

Entrance C-109

Simplicity is the keynote in Entrance C-109. It depends largely on the trellis for its pleasing effect. Think of its beauty in the season when the crimson ramblers covering it are in bloom! The trellis has been employed to give artistic value to a gateway.

Door C-227, frame C-1269 and trellis C-1290 constitute the units of this entrance. Weather-resisting softwood is the material from which the units of this entrance are made.

Entrance C-110

The marked characteristic of this simple entrance is the three vertical wood panels. Even though brick is illustrated, this entrance is suitable for use in other types of construction than brick. However, another *frame* must be used, as this one is designed for use only in masonry walls. The hood, the door and the frame are all made from solid white pine. Door C-229 in Entrance C-111 may be substituted for door C-228 if desired.

ENTRANCE C-110

The units included in Entrance C-110 are Door C-228; Frame C-1270; and Brackets C-1486. Brackets and molding for hood are part of frame.

Door C-228

Sizes

2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

Frame C-1270

Rough Opening and Overall Size Masonry Wall

2′ 11½″ x 7′ 0½″
3′ 3½″ x 7′ 0½″
2′ 11½″ x 7′ 4½″
3′ 3½″ x 7′ 4½″

Brackets C-1486. Projection from brick work, 2′ 0″. Distance center of door to inside of bracket, 1′ 10″.

Entrance C-111

Entrance C-111 is very attractive when placed at the side of a house as in Curtis home Lundeen C-725. The V-joints in the door panel add an interesting touch. The door is made of solid California white pine, and the other units are manufactured from softwood.

Although this entrance is particularly suitable for stucco construction, it is adaptable to a house built of brick or siding.

Entrance C-112

For a main or garden entrance, it would be hard to find a more attractive doorway than C-112. The door is white pine and the panels, though flat, are solid, and the nicely molded apron beneath the well-proportioned divided lights provides the necessary relief from the plainness of the design. The remaining units of this entrance, the brackets and the molding around the hood and frame, are of solid softwood.

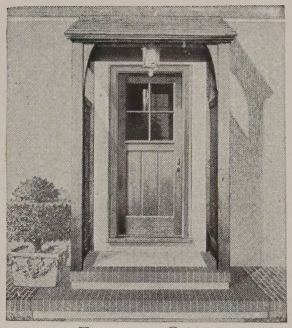
It is perfectly proper to use this door in another frame, and to use the frame with other doors.

ENTRANCE C-112

The units included in Entrance C-112 are Door C-230 and Frame C-1272. The brackets and molding for hood are part of the frame.

Door C-230 Sizes	Frame C-1272
	Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″	
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″	
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″ 2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″ 3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

The brackets (C-1482) project 2′ 1¾″ from sheathing line, and each bracket is set 2′ 4″ from center line of door.



ENTRANCE C-111

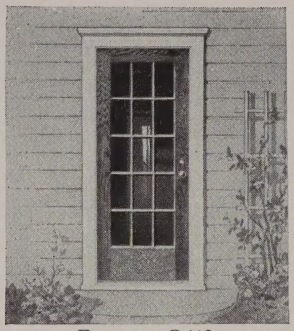
The units included in Entrance C-111 are Door C-229; Frame C-1271; and Columns C-1444.

Door C-229
Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″

Columns C-1444
Sizes
4½″ x 4½″ x 7′ 10″
4½″ x 4½″ x 7′ 10″
4½″ x 4½″ x 8′ 2″
4½″ x 4½″ x 8′ 2″

Frame C-1271 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Distance outside of casing to outside of column, 3′ 0″. Distance from center line of door opening to inside of column, 2′ 2½″.
2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″	
3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″	
2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″	
3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″	

ENTRANCE C-112



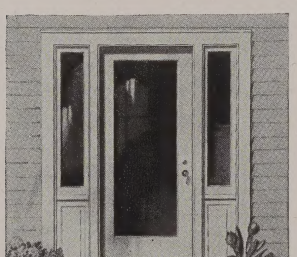
ENTRANCE C-113

The units included in Entrance C-113 are Door C-231 and Frame C-1219.

Door C-231
Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″

Frame C-1219
Rough Opening
2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

For masonry openings corresponding to various door sizes, see Entrance C-119.



ENTRANCE C-114

Entrances C-113, C-114 C-115, C-116, C-117

Some homes require entrances that admit maximum light. For these a choice can be made from the entrances pictured on these two pages.

The doors in these entrances are all shown with plain plate or double strength glass. Beveled plate glass will be furnished, but as it is more expensive and adds no merit to the design the Curtis Companies advise against its use.

To insure delivery of the correct units, specify the type of construction to be followed in building the home. Masonry frames are different from those used in other forms of construction. It happens that all frames illustrated on these two pages are best adapted to siding or shingle exteriors.

The frames in these Entrances are manufactured and carried in standard sizes in softwood only.

ENTRANCE C-114

The units included in Entrance C-114 are Door C-232; Frame C-1273; and Sidelights C-250.

Door C-232
Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″

Sidelights C-250
Sizes
1′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
1′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
1′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
1′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.

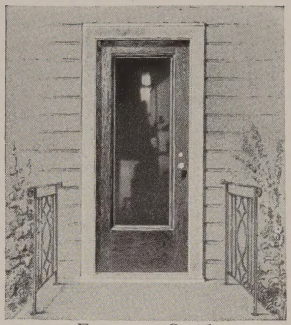
Frame C-1273
Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
5′ 4½″ x 7′ 0″ 5′ 4½″ x 7′ 4″
5′ 8½″ x 7′ 0″ 5′ 8½″ x 7′ 4″

The doors and sidelights are all offered in plain oak and softwood. Doors C-231 and C-235 and sidelights C-252 are also offered in birch. All doors and sidelights carried in oak and birch may be purchased in one thickness only, 1¾". In softwood, they are available in 1⅜" thickness if desired, except C-233.

ENTRANCE C-115

The units included in Entrance C-115 are Door C-233 and Frame C-1209.

Door C-233 Sizes	Frame C-1209 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″



ENTRANCE C-115

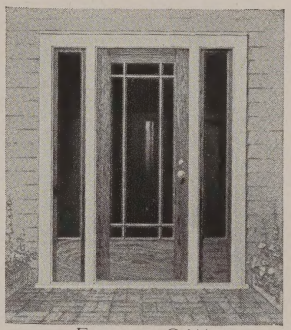
ENTRANCE C-116

The units included in Entrance C-116 are Door C-234; Frame C-1273; and Sidelights C-251.

Door C-234 Sizes	Sidelights C-251 Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ 1 lt
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.

Frame C-1273

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud Wall
5′ 4½″ x 7′ 0″	5′ 10″ x 7′ 3⅝″
5′ 8½″ x 7′ 0″	6′ 2″ x 7′ 3⅝″
5′ 4½″ x 7′ 4″	5′ 10″ x 7′ 7⅝″
5′ 8½″ x 7′ 4″	6′ 2″ x 7′ 7⅝″



ENTRANCE C-116

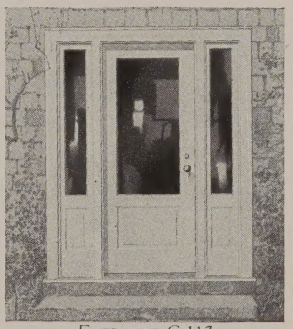
ENTRANCE C-117

The units included in Entrance C-117 are Door C-235; Frame, C-1273 and Sidelights C-252.

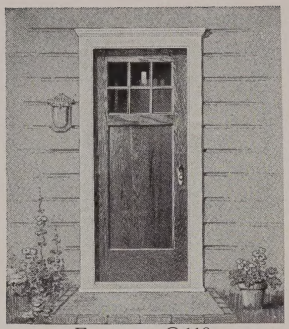
Door C-235 Sizes	Sidelights C-252 Sizes
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	1′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ 1 lt.

Frame C-1273

Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall	Overall Size 2 x 4 Stud Wall
5′ 4½″ x 7′ 0″	5′ 10″ x 7′ 3⅝″
5′ 8½″ x 7′ 0″	6′ 2″ x 7′ 3⅝″
5′ 4½″ x 7′ 4″	5′ 10″ x 7′ 7⅝″
5′ 8½″ x 7′ 4″	6′ 2″ x 7′ 7⅝″

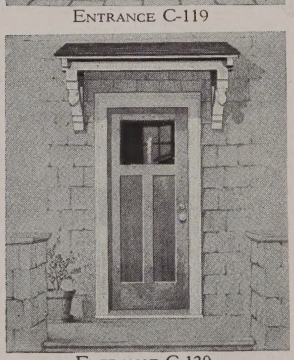


ENTRANCE C-117



ENTRANCE C-118

ENTRANCE C-119



ENTRANCE C-120

Entrances C-118, C-119 C-120

These doors are suitable to the bungalow or Western house. Note their good proportions. Each door is carried in plain oak and unselected birch in 1¾" thickness and in softwood in 1¾" and 1⅜" thicknesses. The softwood doors have laminated panels.

ENTRANCE C-118

The units included in Entrance C-118 are Door C-236 and Frame C-1219.

Door C-236 Sizes	Frame C-1219 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

ENTRANCE C-119

The units included in Entrance C-119 are Door C-237 and Frame C-1230.

Door C-237 Sizes	Frame C-1230 Rough and Overall Size Masonry Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11½″ x 7′ 0½″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3½″ x 7′ 0½″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11½″ x 7′ 4½″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3½″ x 7′ 4½″

ENTRANCE C-120

The units included in Entrance C-120 are Door C-238 and Frame C-1274. The molding and brackets for hood are part of frame.

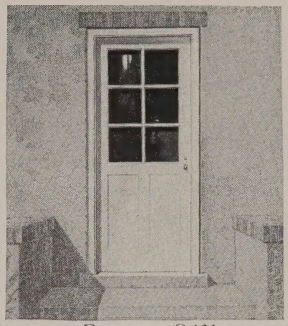
Door C-238 Sizes	Frame C-1274 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

Brackets C-1483

Projection from sheathing line, 1′ 6″. Distance center line of door to inside of brackets, 2′ 0″.

Entrances C-121, C-122 C-123

Any one of these doors will make an attractive entrance. There is a large panel expanse in all of them which will obstruct the view from the street, and yet there is a sufficient glass area to provide ample light. Any of them may be used for the kitchen or grade entrance. These doors are carried in California white pine in two thicknesses, 1⅜" and 1¾". The heavier door is recommended. Clear double strength glass is used.

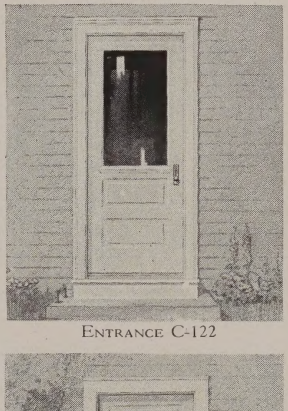


ENTRANCE C-121

ENTRANCE C-121

The units included in Entrance C-121 are Door C-239 and Frame C-1230.

Door C-239 Sizes	Frame C-1230 Rough and Overall Size Masonry Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11½″ x 7′ 0½″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3½″ x 7′ 0½″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11½″ x 7′ 4½″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3½″ x 7′ 4½″

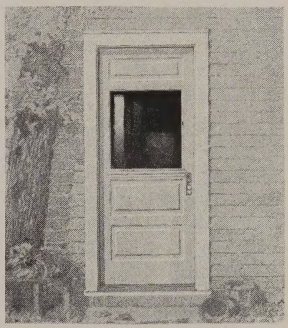


ENTRANCE C-122

ENTRANCE C-122

The units included in Entrance C-122 are Door C-240 and Frame C-1220.

Door C-240 Sizes	Frame C-1220 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

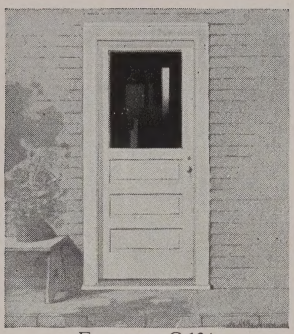


ENTRANCE C-123

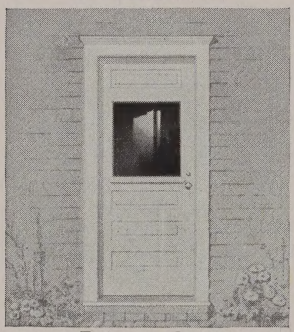
ENTRANCE C-123

The units included in Entrance C-123 are Door C-241 and Frame C-1209.

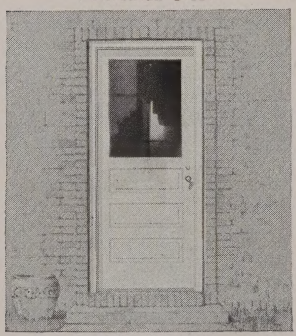
Door C-241 Sizes	Frame C-1209 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ 1⅜″ and 1¾″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″



ENTRANCE C-124



ENTRANCE C-125



ENTRANCE C-126

Entrances C-124, C-125 C-126

To all appearances, Doors C-242 and C-244 in Entrances C-124 and C-126 are identical. But in Door C-242 the panels are $1\frac{1}{16}$" thick in the $1\frac{3}{4}$" door; in C-244 and C-243 in Entrance C-125 they are $\frac{9}{16}$" thick. For cases where first cost is the only consideration, the Curtis Companies offer Doors C-243 and C-244, but we recommend Door C-242, for the thick panels will last longer. Besides, the thicker panels carry a considerable raise, which adds much to the appearance of the door. It is in such little things that we help the home-builder obtain an honest house. All doors in these entrances are made from solid California white pine, and the frames are carried in softwood.

ENTRANCES C-124 AND C-125

The units in Entrance C-124 are Door C-242 and Frame C-1209. The units in Entrance C-125 are Door C-243 and Frame C-1212.

Doors C-242 and C-243 Sizes	Frames C-1209 and C-1212 Rough Opening 2 x 4 Stud Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 0″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 0″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	2′ 11″ x 7′ 4″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	3′ 3″ x 7′ 4″

ENTRANCE C-126

The units included in Entrance C-126 are Door C-244 and Frame C-1230.

Door C-244 Sizes	Frame C-1230 Rough Opening and Overall Size Masonry Wall
2′ 8″ x 6′ 8″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	2′ $11\frac{1}{2}$″ x 7′ $0\frac{1}{2}$″
3′ 0″ x 6′ 8″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	3′ $3\frac{1}{2}$″ x 7′ $0\frac{1}{2}$″
2′ 8″ x 7′ 0″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	2′ $11\frac{1}{2}$″ x 7′ $4\frac{1}{2}$″
3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″ $1\frac{3}{8}$″ and $1\frac{3}{4}$″	3′ $3\frac{1}{2}$″ x 7′ $4\frac{1}{2}$″

The Wise Choice of an Entrance

THE use and purpose of an entrance have been frankly discussed on the foregoing pages. On this and the following pages are given the reasons why the Curtis door is certain to give satisfaction. Purchases should never be made until you are satisfied of the real merits of the article. Fig. 1 explains the parts of any door; Fig. 2 the making of a veneered door; Fig. 3 the making of a solid pine door with solid molding; Fig. 4 the making of solid pine doors with applied molding; Fig. 5 the making of a built-up panel; and Fig. 6 explains the merit of the thick, solid panel.

To choose wisely the entrance for your home, study these pages carefully. You will then understand why

The Makers of Curtis Woodwork Guarantee
Complete Satisfaction to Its Users.
"We're not Satisfied Unless You Are."

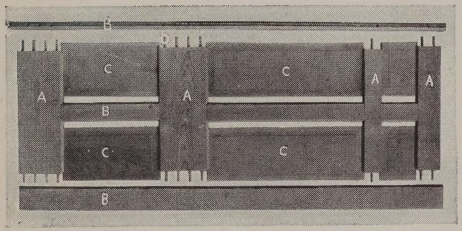


Fig. 1. A—Rails. B—Stiles C—Panels. D—Dowels.

Every door, whether solid or veneered, is manufactured by the joining together of stiles, rails and panels. The stiles (B in Fig. 1) are the vertical members of the frame; the rails (A in Fig. 1) are the horizontal members. The panels (C in Fig. 1) are inserted into grooves in the stiles and rails and fill the intervening spaces between them. The frame (stiles and rails) is held together by means of round, hardwood dowels (D in Fig. 1). Glue is squirted into the dowel holes in the stiles before the door parts are clamped together and each dowel has a groove in it for the purpose of holding the surplus glue, insuring a glued contact throughout the length of the dowel.

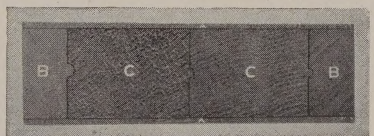


Fig. 2. A—⅛" strip of veneer B—¾" hardwood edging strip. C—1⅛" white pine core blocks for 1⅜" doors; 1½" white pine core blocks for 1¾" doors.

The stiles and rails of the veneered door have cores of white pine blocks tongued-and-grooved and glued together (C in Fig. 2). Strips of hardwood ¾" thick are then applied to the edges of the built-up core (B in Fig. 2). Finally strips of veneer ⅛" thick (A in Fig. 2) are glued with waterproof glue to the surfaces of the built-up cores. The stiles and rails are then ready to be molded, if the door is to have Curtis ovolo molding, to be grooved to receive the panels, and to be bored to receive the dowels; after these operations the parts are clamped together as Fig. 1.

Solid Doors

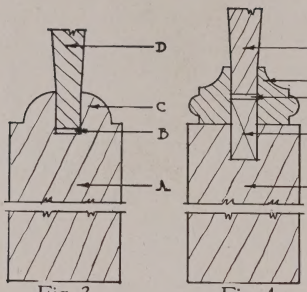


Fig. 3 Fig. 4

Fig. 3. A—Stile or rail. B—Panel groove. C—Solid molding. D—Panel.

Section of a solid stile or rail showing the panel. The stile or rail (A in Fig. 3) in a solid door is manufactured from solid white pine 1⅜ or 1¾" thick. It is run through a machine which simultaneously cuts out the panel groove (B in Fig. 3) and cuts the edge for the molding (C in Fig. 3). When the door is assembled, the panel (D in Fig. 3) is inserted into the groove, 1/16" being allowed at the bottom of the groove for possible swelling of the panel.

Fig. 4. A—Stile or rail. B—Spline groove. C—Spline. D—Applied molding. E—Panel.

In a door with applied molding, the construction is different from that described in Fig. 3. The stile or rail (A in Fig. 4) is run lengthwise through a machine, which cuts the spline groove (B in Fig. 4). In this groove is placed a solid piece of square-edged white pine which is known as the spline. The door is then assembled and the panel (E in Fig. 4) put in place. The applied molding (D in Fig. 4) is nailed by hand around the panel. The nails are always driven into the spline, not into the panel, so that if the panel shrinks or swells it cannot pull the molding loose. Notice the little space allowed between the edge of the spline and the panel to allow for any swelling of the panel.

Curtis doors are of two kinds, solid and veneered. Every solid door illustrated in this book is made from California white pine—from the Curtis Companies' cutting plant in that state. California white pine is a close-grained, weather-resisting wood. It has more of the qualities of the old Northern pine than any wood being cut today in sufficient quantities to provide for the production of softwood doors. It is a wood suitable for paint or stain, and in our judgment is the best wood from which to make solid doors.

All frames shown in Curtis entrances are carefully manufactured from selected softwood. The other parts—sidelights, transoms, columns, brackets, moldings — are manufactured from carefully selected wood which we know will withstand exposure to the elements.

Veneered Doors

Standard sizes of Curtis hardwood doors are carried in stock in two woods—plain red oak and birch. The ⅛" thick face veneer is known as rotary cut veneer. A solid oak or birch door would be too heavy and would not keep its shape. When a door has a core built up of small blocks of white pine, and veneer applied with waterproof glue, it is light and resists warping, checking and twisting.

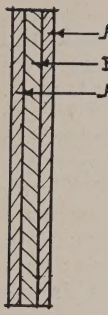


Fig. 5

Fig. 5. A—Face veneer. B—Core veneer. Section of laminated or built-up panel.

Laminated or built-up panels are always flat and most frequently used in veneered doors. They are manufactured by glueing to a core veneer (B in Fig. 5) two strips of face veneer (A in Fig. 5). Each piece of veneer in a Curtis built-up panel is 1/8" thick before sanding. The grain in the face veneer and the grain in the core veneer run in opposite directions so as to prevent swelling and warping. When finished the panel is run through a sanding machine which smooths the surfaces. When panels with 1/4" cores and 1/16" face veneers are run through the sander and 1/32" is taken from each face veneer, the resulting panel does not present the appearance nor possess the durability of a Curtis panel.

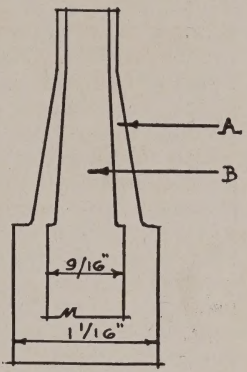


Fig. 6

Fig. 6. A—Raised panels in all solid doors 1¾" except C-243 and C-244. B—Raised panels in 1¾" solid doors C-243 and C-244.

A marked, sharp raise in its panels adds much to the appearance of a door. Curtis raised panels are 1 1/16" thick in the 1¾" doors which we recommend. A panel of this thickness adds solidity and durability to a door. Of course, some doors must be made to supply the demand where price is the only consideration. No better evidence can be given that the majority of Curtis doors are made up to a standard and not down to a price than in this little matter of panel thicknesses. In 1⅜" doors the panel we recommend is 9/16" thick but if a cheap door must be purchased, then the 7/16" panel in doors C-243 and C-244 of 1⅜" thickness will supply the need.

Standardization

No well thought out plan of standardization of the designs of the various items of woodwork needed in the construction of a home could be successful without first considering the homes that are built. Investigation developed the fact that there are four general types of architecture followed in homebuilding—Western, English, Southern and Colonial.

If a pleasing home is to result, the different units used in the construction of the home must harmonize. A careful study of the index to Colonial, Southern, English and Western woodwork on pages 11, 17, 23 and 29 of the Curtis Catalog No. 400, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Standardized," will assist in the selection of these units.

Now, what are the beneficial results of the Curtis idea of standardization to those interested in homebuilding? First, higher quality: each workman becomes more familar with his task and attains a higher degree of perfection in performing it; and designers, knowing that many articles of one kind

will be made, study each detail more carefully. Second, better deliveries: each article is manufactured for stock and therefore is on hand when the order is received; and replacements are promptly made on goods damaged or lost in transit. Third, the cost of the article is decreased, as a result of the economies of quantity production, which standardization makes possible. Of course, you may be able to buy doors that look like Curtis designs for lower prices than are asked for Curtis doors. But cheaper doors cannot have the quality through and through that is possessed by Curtis doors. Quantity production, which standardization makes possible, effects economies that enable the Curtis Companies to offer their customers this unequalled value in every Curtis Standard Design.

To be certain of obtaining all the advantages of the Curtis idea of standardization look for the trademark CURTIS imprinted into the edges of the stiles of the door. That mark protects the architect who specifies Curtis Woodwork, the contractor who installs it, and the man or woman in whose home it is placed.

Curtis Woodwork is sold only through the Curtis dealer —a man you can know and a man worth knowing. CURTIS on his woodwork is evidence of his belief that it pays him well to sell only quality products and evidence of his belief that truly satisfied customers are his greatest business builder.

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